NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1832. NO. 1.

Communications.

FRUIT TREES.

THOS. G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.

SIR—So numerous have been the varieties of fruit trees imported from foreign climes and concentrated in our nurseries, during a long course of years, that it might almost have been supposed the sources had become exhausted. Such an opinion, however, would have varied from the fact. There yet remained many exceedingly choice species and varieties, which it had been found impossible to obtain, or which, during repeated efforts at their importation, had perished on their respective voyages. During the past winter, it was made an object of our particular attention to transmit orders to every foreign clime, for all the choice varieties of fruits which had not previously reached our shores. These selections were made with the greatest scrutiny, and we are happy to be enabled to state, that the utmost success has attended our efforts. They have almost invariably reached us in admirable condition, and are now flourishing in our nurseries. A course of propagation has been adopted, which will enable us to furnish the public with a large number of these rare and choice varieties the ensuing autumn; and a *catalogue* of them is now preparing for publication, which will be transmitted to every applicant.

In addition to the fruit trees expressly selected for us in Europe, we have been presented with many varieties by foreign Horticultural Societies, and we annex a list of those received from that of London. Yours, very respectfully,

WM. PRINCE & SONS.

Lin. Bot. Garden, July 3, 1832.

List of new and rare Fruit Trees presented to Wm. Prince & Sons, by the London Horticultural Society, spring of 1832.

PEARS.

Ambrosia.
Bequésne Musqué.
Beurré d'Aremberg.
Beauchamps.
Beurré Bosc.
Bon Chretien Fondante.
Autumn Colmar.
Comte de Lamy.
Figue de Naples.
Fondante du Bois.
Hessel.
Hacon's Incomparable.
Louise Bonne of Jersey.
Monarch (Knight's.)
Thompsons.
Emerald.
Early Bergamot.
Summer Franc-real.
Tillington.

PLUMS.

Kirkes.
Coe's Fine Late Red.
Nectarine.
Lucombe's Nonsuch.
Isabella.
Chinese Yellow.

CHERRY.

Bowyer's Early Heart.

GOOSEBEBRIES.

Pitmaston Green Gage.
Taylor's Bright Venus.

APPLES.

Breedon Pippin.
Coe's Golden Drop.
Dutch Codlin.
Conquest de Wigers.
Bellefleur Brabante.
French Crab.
Haggerston Pippin.
Hick's Fancy.
Leyden Pippin.
Redding's Nonpareil.
Herefordshire Pearmain.
Hormead Pearmain.
Lamb Abbey Pearmain.
Devonshire Quarenden.
Rymer.
Summer Thorle.
West Grimstead Pippin.
Winter Majetin.
Zoetē Peter Lely.
Mank's Codlin.

MULBERRY, Seedless Black.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

INSECTS IN FRUITS.

Worms in apples and plums are caused by a small brown miller, and not by a bug or curculio, as some suppose. The body of the miller resembles the grub of the canker worm, but is not so large. They are very active, and their wings short; they are now depositing their eggs in the young apples. You may see a speck as though they had been pricked with the point of a penknife; open the wound carefully, and you will find a white egg, very small; in about ten days it will become a worm with a black head, though not bigger than a large hair. Then it commences its march in all directions through the apple, which causes so many to drop off; some few hold on, and the apple and the worm both grow to maturity; then the worm spins down by a thread or falls with the apple, and crawls under the bark of the tree or some other convenient place and lies till the next spring, when the young apples are formed again, and then comes out a miller.

I doubt whether any of the worms ever go into the ground; they like a dry situation. I have found them in the crevices of flour barrels, where apples have been kept for the winter. I have taken the apples in the fall with the worms in them, put them in glasses till they left the apples, and secured themselves in a kind of felted covering between some pieces of bark, that was prepared for them, and have come out millers next spring.

You will make what use of this you please.

Yours, respectfully,

A LOVER OF GOOD FRUIT.

Remarks by the Editor.

We have delayed the publication of the foregoing for some time, in order to make some investigations connected with the subject of the communication, and yet have found nothing satisfactory. There appears to be a great variety of insects found in fruits and fruit trees, which exist in various forms of bugs, worms, flies, millers, flying and creeping things, which have no affinity to each other. Besides, the same insect has a variety of forms in different states of its existence, and it is often difficult to trace it from the egg to the bug, worm, caterpillar, chrysalis or pupa, fly, miller, &c. The insects sent us by our correspondent were moths or millers, or insects, we believe, of the class of Lepidoptera; they have four wings, and resemble the insects which buzz about lamps in the night time. These are evidently very different from the curculio described by Dr James Tilton, and generally considered as the parent of the worm in apples. Dr Tilton's curculio is a genus of insects belonging to the Coleoptera order, that is, such insects as have crustaceous elytra, [crusty wing cases or shells,] which shut together and form a longitudinal suture, or seam along the back. In other words, the parent of the worm in fruit, generally called the curculio, is a beetle or bug; the insect sent us by our correspondent above, is a moth or miller. But they may be propagators of worms or larvæ of different kinds; and a knowledge of their natures and habits may lead to the discovery of remedies against their ravages.

Mr Manly, in the Genesee Farmer, in speaking of an insect which attacks stone fruits, says, "I would suggest to entomologists, that its descriptive cognomen should indicate it as the *stone fruit curculio*, as I think it quite a different species from the one that attacks the apple, pear, and other seed fruits, and causes them to become *wormy*." The stone fruit curculio, however, according to the same writer, is of the Coleoptera or beetle order, and of course not identical with the moths sent us by our correspondent. Indeed the insects which are found in fruit and fruit trees are endless in their varieties, and no human efforts could counteract their mischievous propensities, were not the same remedies often applicable to the destruction of a great many different species. In the last edition of Linnæus, it is said, there are six hundred species of the curculio, and yet not one of them includes the insects known by that name in this country.

ITEMS IN RURAL ECONOMY,

Original and Selected. By the Editor.

Destroying Insects by Boiling Water.—A Mr Beattie, in the Gardener's Magazine, found that neither chamber-lie, nor soap-suds, nor clay-paint, would destroy the scaly insect; but on a mild day in February, a green gage plum tree was unnailed from the wall, and with a painter's soft brush washed over with boiling water, at least as near to boiling as it could be carried a short distance in a small water-pot. No injury was found to be done to the tree, while the scaly insect was completely destroyed. The following winter the whole of the trees infested were treated in the same manner, and the insect completely got rid of. A very intelligent friend of Mr B. washed trees with boiling water, with the garden engine, in frosty weather, and the trees sustained no injury. Mr B. also tried boiling water on trees in peach houses, infested with the white bug, and found it completely successful. He therefore considers the efficacy and safety of this simple application as completely established.

Fattening Pigs on Potatoes.—In the "report of the London Society for bettering the condition of the poor," is a paper published by the Rev. Thomas Wilson, giving an account of an experiment for fattening a pig on potatoes only. The pig was farrowed in August and continued in the straw-yard till March succeeding, when it was kept entirely on potatoes thoroughly baked, but not burned on the outside. Water was provided in another trough, but the pig drank but little. The potatoes were given whole, dry, and unmixed with other food; the quantity consumed being about two bushels a week. On the 8th of March the pig weighed about fiftysix pounds; when it was killed, on the 3d of May, the weight was one hundred and one pounds. It was fat on the inside, "proved well, and was a complete cottager's pig."

On Scraping off the Bark of Trees.—Mr Thomas Thompson, in the Gardener's Magazine, thinks that trees do not decay so much from want of fibrous roots to imbibe nourishment, as from the compression of the alburnum by the indurated

outer bark; hence the advantage of scraping it off in old trees, while removing it in young trees does harm. Mr Thomson has scraped off the outer bark of old trees for upwards of twenty years. The best season is the spring and autumn; and after the operation the trees are painted over with a paint made of clay, pounded into a fine powder and mixed with water.

Recipe for Scab in Sheep. — The Munster Farmer's Magazine informs, that "A member of the agricultural committee having found the following wash very efficacious in the scab, thinks it of advantage to have it published. The cheapness, cleanliness and convenience with which it may be used, recommend it in a particular manner. Half an ounce of corrosive sublimate is to be dissolved in two quarts of water, and to this, when dissolved, a table spoonful of spirit of turpentine is to be added. The parts affected must be wet with this mixture by means of a painter's brush; common cases will be cured by three or four applications."

Mulberry Trees. — The quickest and most certain mode of raising the mulberry tree, is from the cuttings of the old branches. Take a branch early in the spring, eight or nine feet in length, plant it half its length in any good soil, and it will succeed to admiration, producing fruit the following spring. — *Gardener's Magazine.*

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MAKING HAY FROM CLOVER.

Mr Fessenden — In your last No. (vol. x. page 402,) I noticed an extract from the Farmer's Manual, on making clover hay. The writer assumes that "the heads and leaves of clover are its principal value," and he then gives directions for curing these at the expense of the stalk. I have often seen similar directions in English publications, but all our *practical* farmers, I trust, know a far better mode to make hay, either from clover or any other grass.

If the writer's premises are true, why do we cultivate clover? Its stalk is twice the weight of its head and leaves. It would be absurd, then, to cultivate this grass and lose two thirds of it, when we can raise other grasses equally good and save the whole. We are directed in haying clover, to let the swaths, cut after the dew is off, lie untouched till noon; but if showers threaten, make the clover into small cocks immediately after it is cut; these must never be opened, but are to lie four days at least in the heap, to cure the leaves and heads. Now it will not require three days to cure the whole, stalks and leaves, when exposed to the sun. We are not much in fear of showers on grass of any kind just cut, and do not put it in cocks.

We are next told to follow the mower and turn over the swaths *gently*. Why gently? will the leaves fall off when green? We direct our boys to shake them roughly; shake them to pieces; shake off the dew and expose the whole to the sun and air, to be dried and sweetened. We never turn it gently till it is partially dried. When a hired man turns green swaths *gently*, we give him only half pay.

The direction to make it in dry weather, we do not object to. None of us think wet weather so good as dry, for hay-making. Some are daily looking at the moon and the almanac, to learn when to cut hay. We say to them, the moon has no hand in the business, that one day's sun is worth a dozen moons for making hay.

All directions for making hay in this country, without the sun, are worse than useless. Clover, like other hay, to be good for anything, must be dried in the sun; care should be taken not to waste the leaves, and much more not to waste the stalks. Cut it when rank, as soon as half of it is headed out; give it nearly three days of sunny weather; and depend on it, your cattle will eat both stalk and leaf, and fatten on it. A pound of it thus cured, probably contains as much nutriment as a pound of any other grass. The excrement of cattle fed on such hay, will look as if they were fed on meal.

The objections to clover hay are, it is not so easily secured from rains in cocks, and it suffers much by removal after it has been once stored, more than other hay does.

Yours, respectfully, W. B.

Framingham, July 6, 1832.

Remarks by the Editor.

The directions which we republished from the Farmer's Manual, relative to making hay from *clover*, and which form the subject of our correspondent's animadversions, correspond with the rules laid down by most of the writers we recollect to have read on this subject. Still, on inquiry, we find that our practical farmers entertain different opinions, and pursue different practices in making clover hay. The general method is thus described by Loudon and others.

The making of herbage plants, [such as clover, lucerne, sain foin, burnet, &c,] into hay, is a process somewhat different from that of making hay from natural grasses. As soon as the swath is thoroughly dry above, it is gently turned over (not tedded nor scattered,) without breaking it. Sometimes this is done by the hand or by a small fork; and some farmers are so anxious to prevent the swath from being broken, that they will not permit the use of the rake shaft. Another writer observes, that the practice of the best English, Flemish, and French farmers, is to expose the hay as little as possible to the sun. It is carried in dry, but preserves its green color; and we see hay of one or two years old in their market, of so bright a green color, that we could scarcely conceive it to be cured. Yet they are in the practice of preserving it for years, and value it more for its age. If such a course be best in climates so cool and cloudy, how much more important would it be under our scorching summer suns.

"But if the weather be unsettled or if showers be frequent, it may be better to *spread grass well* as soon as it is mowed, stir it often, cock it the same day it is mowed; open it the next fair day, when the dew is off; let it sweat a little in the cock, and house it as soon as it is dry enough. It will bear to be laid greener on a scaffold than in a ground mow; and in a narrow mow, greener than in a broad one; and that which is least of all made, should be put upon a scaffold." — *Deane.*

Sir John Sinclair is very explicit on the subject of "making clover into hay." "The process," he observes, "is quite different from the plan of making hay from natural grasses. In all cases, clover ought to be mown *before the seed is formed*, that the full juice and nourishment of the plants may be retained in the hay. By the adoption of this system, the hay is cut in a better season, it can be more easily secured, and it is much more valuable; nor is the strength of the plant lodged in the seed, which is often lost.

"After being cut, the clover should remain in the swath till it is dried about two thirds of its thickness. It is then not *tedded* or strewed, but turned over, either by the hands or the heads of hay rakes. If turned over in the morning of a day, it may be cocked in the evening. The hay as little shaken or scattered about afterwards as possible; and if the weather be good, after remaining for two or three days in the cock, it may be carried into the stack."

Mr Lorain gives us both sides of this question. He says, "I did not like to abandon the practice of curing hay in the swath, having observed that it saved labor. The grasses are at all times very expeditiously turned in the swath. If continued rains occur, the swaths are not only quickly turned, but if the sun shines powerfully between the showers, the inside of them is not parched by its rays. By turning the swaths throughout long continued rain, as often as the underside of them was likely to be injured by fermentation, I have saved extensive fields of hay; while my neighbors, who gave no attention to this interesting subject, had their crops entirely ruined. If the grasses, however, be raked up into small winrows, they are as readily turned and may be as effectually preserved as if they remained in swaths, but in this case the labor is greater."

The same writer, however, in the next paragraph, takes other ground. "Curing hay," he observes, "in swath, to save the juices, seems to be not only practically wrong, but also opposed to reason. The confined heat and moisture in the interior of the swath promote fermentation, and must be more or less injurious to the nutritive matter contained in the grasses. It is exactly calculated to weaken the grasp of the leaves, and to separate them from the stalk. It also greatly weakens their general texture and causes them to crum into pieces, when they become dry. While this is doing, the outside surface of the swath is scorched by the rays of the sun, and becomes but little better than straw, before the inside is moderately cured. In raking, cocking, heaping, and inning, the swaths are so far separated, that many of the leaves are lost before the hay gets into the mow; but few of them get into the rack."

We have thus given both sides of the controverted question in agriculture, and our readers will take that which appears to them most tenable. We confess ourselves rather inclined to embrace the opinions of our correspondent above. If it be correct to "make hay while the sun shines," it may be well to make it as quickly as possible; but in this, as in many other processes, circumstances alter cases.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

REMARKS ON THE CHOLERA.

We shall not waste our time nor expose our ignorance, in discussing whether the cholera be of atmospheric, volcanic, telluric, electric, galvanic, or magnetic origin; nor whether the disease be endemical, epidemical, or contagious. As these are points upon which the learned differ *toto cælo*, we shall offer no opinion; for "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" It is more to our present purpose to urge the following facts upon the attention of our readers. It appears pretty generally admitted, that the atmosphere and the disease are in some way connected, as cause and effect, whatever other influences may conspire to aggravate the symptoms.

The growing conviction of the futility of the quarantine restrictions, is to be ascribed to the belief, that the state of the atmosphere is connected with the phenomenon, and that, as "the wind bloweth where it listeth," all attempts to arrest its approaches must be useless. If we could determine what it is that communicates the deleterious property to the atmosphere, we should have come towards a remedy for the disease, although we could not stay its irresistible and invisible progress. If the atmosphere possesses the malignant influence ascribed to it, it may arise from its abounding more than usually with animalculæ, which, although they may evade detection by the naked eye, may exist in sufficient quantities to render that portion impregnated with them deleterious or poisonous. That the atmosphere is peopled with myriads of insects too small for detection by the naked eye, or even a good microscope, we have not the slightest doubt; and the greater or less number of these creatures which are thus mixed up with the air we breathe, may constitute the difference between a healthy and an unwholesome state of the atmosphere.

From recent experiments made by some scientific persons in London, there is reason to believe that the animalculæ, called *infusoria*, with which water abounds, assume the winged state, although unseen, and exist in vast quantities in the atmosphere.

A letter which appeared some weeks since in the Scotsman, is so applicable to our present purpose, that we shall here transcribe a portion of it:

"On my way from Haddington, the day after the cholera appeared there, I observed the atmosphere, for miles, clouded with a small white animal, in color like a drop of water. I can observe them *here* at present, with the naked eye, but not in such numbers. Place yourself opposite the window, and keep your eye fixed steadily on the same point for a minute, you will notice something like water in the air, and then the animalculæ will become distinct, whirling and careering round in all directions."

The following passage from the Englishman's Magazine, is also worth transcribing in connexion with the subject:

"During the summer of 1830, the Tartars, who frequent Moscow, predicted the approach of a pestilent malady, which the inhabitants would not credit. Suddenly, however, the atmosphere was filled with dense masses of small green flies, which in Asia are the forerunners of pestilence, and are called plague flies. The streets swarmed with these insects, and as soon as the inhabitants quitted their houses they were covered from head to foot."

Recent French journals state, that "A very extraordinary phenomenon has been observed at the Valenciennes, in France, in the grounds of two bleachers, which are more than six hundred yards from each other — the linen laid out to whiten has become as red as if it had been dried with blood. The water with which the linen was dressed has been analyzed, and found not to contain the least acid. When the cholera became extinct, this coloring ceased. A chemist of the town attributes it to certain acid exhalations, from whence he supposes the cholera proceeded."

The following paragraph appeared a month or two since, in a paper published in one of the towns in the north, where the cholera was prevalent:

"An interesting experiment was tried here last week, on the state of the atmosphere. A kite was sent up, having attached to it a piece of butcher's meat, a fresh haddock, and a small loaf of bread. The kite rose to a considerable height, and remained at that elevation for an hour and a quarter. When brought to the ground, it was found that the fish and the piece of meat were both in a putrid state, but particularly the fish; and the loaf of bread, when examined through a microscope, was discovered to be pervaded with legions of animalculæ. I must have read of experiments of this nature, but the results have escaped my recollection. It may be worth while to repeat the experiment in other places to which the cholera may unfortunately extend itself."

It is some consolation to know, that in general, wherever the cholera has made its appearance here or elsewhere, the average mortality has not been perceptibly increased; and that the disorder, partaking of the nature of Aaron's rod, has been found to supersede or extirpate other maladies. Dr Hancox, in his judicious pamphlet on this subject, says:

"It (the cholera) puts to flight for the time other mortal distempers, or at least absorbs other fatal diseases in itself, and it so far seems to arrest the mortality from other causes.

"During the year in which the town of Alet was visited by the pestilence, (says the same writer,) the mortality was not greater than was usual in other years from different kinds of diseases, being about three hundred, or equal to the number of births; and it was remarkable, that all other acute diseases vanished during the plague, and that all the acute diseases partook of its character."

Sir Matthew Tierney stated at Brighton, on the authority of Prince Lieven, the Russian Ambassador, that "the cholera, during its ravages at Petersburgh and Moscow, did not increase the mortality beyond the average of former deaths." Indeed, the Ambassador is said to have asserted, that "by the official returns, the number of deaths, taken as a whole, during the prevalence of the epidemic at Moscow, was absolutely less than in ordinary times."

From the American Farmer.

OLD WHEAT.

We expect, in the course of the present year, to be able to lay before our readers one of the most interesting facts on the subject of wheat, that has ever been published. At the present time we can only say, generally, that there is now growing in France a patch of wheat, the seed of which was upwards of *two thousand years old*. It was obtained, we believe, *directly from one who was an inhabitant of Egypt somewhere about the year* 418 *before Christ*, by some gentlemen in France! In other words, it was taken from a mummy. At this time, we only know that the wheat was in every particular the same as that of the present time, and that it was planted and was growing finely at the last accounts we had of it. We have made arrangements to obtain all the particulars in relation to it, and shall immediately lay them before our readers.

This is a most interesting circumstance, and adds one of the most important items to the history of agriculture, ever before recorded. It proves conclusively, that wheat is not a factitious vegetable, as has been so often and so authoritatively asserted; and further, that it was not originally an inferior grain and improved by cultivation to its present quality. But, on the contrary, that it has been for at least two thousand two hundred and fifty years, exactly the same as it is now. We could say a great deal on this interesting subject, but forbear until we have the detailed statement from Europe. It completely annihilates, for instance, one of the principal grounds of the theory of the degeneracy of wheat to cheat; which is, that wheat was cheat originally, but by cultivation has been *made* wheat, and hence it is said, it is liable to return to cheat again.

From the Journal of Commerce.

ANTIDOTE AGAINST VEGETABLE POISONS.

As this is the season when those who are exposed to the various poisonous vegetables of our country, are liable to be affected by them, I think, by giving the following antidote an insertion in your paper, requesting its circulation by country editors, that you would be the means of alleviating much suffering, should the remedy be resorted to in season.

As soon as the poison manifests itself, and before blistering takes place, procure the roots of *Bell-wort*, (the Uvularia perfolata of Botanists,) clean and bruise them in a mortar to a pulp, and rub the affected parts with it. Two or three applications will entirely cure, if taken before the blistering. If this is not resorted to before the skin is blistered, the antidote should be *bound on* the part affected, and kept moist until the heat subsides. It is well to drink often of a decoction of the leaves of the same, or, which is better, a decoction of burdock and American sarsaparilla roots. The Bell-wort is very common in this country and well known to all botanists. I have never known it to fail of effecting a perfect cure.

AARON GILBERT.

New Lebanon, June 18, 1832.

From the Genesee Farmer.

USE OF PLASTER ON CORN.

Mr N. Goodsell — Through the medium of the Genesee Farmer, I wish to communicate a fact to the farming community, from which some may perhaps profit; it came under my observation last summer, and is simply this: I planted with Indian corn a field which contained about five acres. This seed was all wet with soft soap and rolled in plaster, except a few rows through the middle of the field, which was planted dry. Both kinds were treated alike, and occupied the same kind of soil (sandy loam,) and the whole field had a gentle declination to the sun. The difference between the two kinds was very great. That which was prepared with soap and plaster was a fair crop; that which was planted dry did not yield at the rate of three bushels to the acre, stalks in proportion. I am convinced plaster will have no enemies, if any one will give it a fair trial.

W. P. W.

To ascertain the Pulse of a Horse. — The Turf Register gives the following directions for feeling a horse's pulse, which is by applying "the palm of the hand, pressing it hard, just behind the elbow of the left fore leg!" The "ill effects of rest," and the "good effects of work," are said to be exemplified in the instance of the horse.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal.

BEE-MOTH.

The best method of Destroying the Bee-moth, or of Preventing its Ravages among Bees.

The whole tribe of moths and butterflies propagate their species by eggs, which the females deposit in situations and substances in which the offspring caterpillar may find its appropriate food, the moment it is disclosed. The female moth is endowed by the all-wise Author of its existence, with a most wonderful sagacity and skill, in anticipating the wants of the young grubs, when they escape from the eggs and have no mother to direct or provide for them. The numerous species of moths and butterflies seldom live more than a few days after depositing their eggs for a future progeny. The period at which the eggs are hatched after deposition, depends much on the temperature of the atmosphere; by exposure to the cold of an ice-house in summer, the hatching may be retarded, as it may be hastened by a heated atmosphere in winter or spring. In general, the eggs of moths remain locked up during winter, in the secure spot which the mother insect had selected, and are hatched into grubs or worms by the genial heat of spring.

The silkworm moth, when unrestrained in its natural habits, deposits its eggs on the leaves of trees and carefully glues them to the leaves, that they may not be shaken off by the wind or washed away by rains; and the larvæ, as soon as disclosed, finds its nutriment in the leaf by which it is sustained. The moth that produces the caterpillar *(Phalæna neustria,)* and that which produces the canker worm *(Phalæna vernata peckii,)* attach their eggs to the branches of fruit trees, that the ensuing vernal heat may bring the young brood into existence, where they find their food in the buds and leaves just expanding. The moth from which comes the worm called the borer, and the insect from which proceeds the peach tree worm, deposit their eggs on the bark of trees, that the larvæ may penetrate into its substance for support. The mischievous curculio stings the young fruit and deposits its eggs, where the young maggot will find its nutriment, and at the same time its vehicle to convey it to the earth for a more permanent residence. The diminutive moth whose progeny preys upon woollen cloth, selects that article as a nidus for her eggs. To these instances numerous others might be added.

The true bee-moth, according to Dr T. M. Harris, the *Phalæna tinae cereanea* of Linnæus, is a native of Europe, but has been introduced and naturalized in our country. This insect makes its appearance in April or May, according to the warmth of the season, and continues its depredations among bees till October. It appears in the form of a small miller or nocturnal butterfly, the same that we see fluttering about our lights in a summer's evening. It is smaller than a bee, of a grayish color, paler towards the head, glossy brown or purplish near the outer margin of the wings. They have four wings, but seldom soar high in the air; they are frequently seen attached to some substance, apparently motionless, but on the approach of danger they instantly leap off with great rapidity.

These pernicious insects discover a peculiar disposition to molest bees, and propagate their species in bee-hives. They lie concealed in the grass during the day, and effect their mischievous purpose in the night; when, by the aid of a light, they may be seen in great numbers, hovering about the apiary, to which they are allured by the sweet odor from the hives. The female moth makes every effort to deposit her eggs within the hive, but failing to find admittance she lays them about the lower edges and crevices, as near the entrance as she can; and it sometimes happens, probably, that they are carried into the hive by the legs of the bees. The eggs are, according to the course of nature, hatched into caterpillars or worms, having sixteen feet and a reddish head. These creatures soon wend their way into the hive; and not unfrequently they have been known, with their strong jaws, to cut a channel of their own size through the substance of an inch board, to obtain admittance. These worms, when arrived at maturity, construct an oblong oval pod or cocoon, in which they envelope themselves. In this situation they continue to enlarge and extend their covering, leaving an opening for the head; and while in their armor, thus formed, they are perfectly secure from any annoyance from the bees. They feed on the wax and comb, devouring and gnawing down the cells which contain the eggs and the young bees, until they are wholly destroyed. At length the caterpillars are changed into a chrysalis state, their bodies are contracted within their cocoon, they cease to feed, and in due time are transformed into a winged insect, the true bee-moth. Here the insects continue to increase in number, till the whole order and economy of the domicil is interrupted; and the bees, being overpowered, either die, or in despair quit their hive to the enemy, the first or second year of their attack.

The moths disclosed from the cocoons seek an exit from the hive, when they couple; and the females, having deposited their eggs in a suitable nidus, soon perish, leaving in the hive in autumn a numerous progeny to be transformed into their perfect state in the ensuing spring. The moths thus transformed pursue the same train of actions to propagate the species, which had been pursued by the parent insects of the preceding year; and it is not improbable, that two or more generations are reared in succession the same season. These destructive insects are more prevalent in some local situations than in others; in some places the stock of bees is entirely annihilated, and all attempts to cultivate them are abandoned.

The female moth is remarkably fertile, laying 400 or 500 eggs in a season. The precise time when the female deposits her eggs, and the time required for their hatching, has hitherto eluded my research; but I have known moths to appear early in April, and at one time have seen a worm thrust out of a hive by the bees in the month of March. The process, both of hatching and transformation, is promoted by the heat within the hive. There is always in the hive with the moths and grubs a quantity of web, resembling that of the spider, the use of which, as I conceive, is to entangle the eggs to prevent them from being spread abroad and lost, and to serve as a sort of cradle for the young grubs. About the middle of May, 1828, I perceived on the floor-board of a hive, a mass of web in which were numerous grubs, from the size of a needle's point to that of half an inch in length. When this web is observed in or about a hive, it may be certainly known that the hive is infested with insects. I inclosed a number of full-grown caterpillars in a box for experiment. They immediately spun their cocoons, in which they enveloped themselves, and in this chrysalis state they remained till July and August, when they made an aperture with their head, through which they escaped, and, expanding their wings, launched into the air. Thus the disgusting caterpillar, which so lately crept on sixteen feet, now is seen to fly with that gracefulness and ease peculiar to the butterfly, one of the most elegant and active of the winged insects. Here we may recognise the Deity in his wonderful works!

In October, 1830, I took from a bee-hive which I purchased, about twenty cocoons containing chrysalis, put them into a box glazed on one side, and kept them in moderate temperature through the winter. In the months of July and August they were transformed into winged moths, a part of which were double the size of others, probably designative of the different sexes; but I was surprised to observe one among them, a beautiful snow white miller.* I put a quantity of honey-comb in the box, with the hope of procuring a nursery, that I might be able to discover their habits and mode of propagation, but they survived but a few days.

Methods by which the Bee-moth may be Destroyed.

The extermination of this destructive species of insects is absolutely impracticable, by any means that art can devise; but their number may be considerably diminished in any local situation, and their ravages among apiaries may be entirely prevented. Bottles, with a little honey or syrup at the bottom, placed near the hives, will entrap multitudes. If open shallow vessels, containing a mixture of sweetened water, to a pint of which a gill of vinegar be added, are placed within their range, they will be enticed to sip the liquor, by which they will become intoxicated and drowned by hundreds. They should be burnt the next morning, lest by the heat of the sun and air they become resuscitated. If lights were placed near the hives, a still greater number would be allured to the traps, where they may be destroyed.

When these insects have got possession of a hive, they cannot by any means in our power be expelled; the only remedy consists in the removal of the bees into another hive. It would be preposterous to suppose that any article could be applied to the insect, while in its cocoon in the interior of the hive, that would effect its destruction. Common salt has been recommended, but I have inclosed the worms in a box containing marine salt, and they have covered themselves with their web and remained there six months, when they were transformed into the miller. I have put them into a solution of alkaline salts, and even potash, and they have escaped with impunity.

Knowing, therefore, the inutility of all our means to effect the destruction of the bee-moth, it only remains to describe the most effectual expedient to prevent its ravages among our apiaries.

A proper understanding of the instinctive habits of the female moth for the propagation of her species, will indicate the most successful mode of procedure. It has been already observed, that the female selects an appropriate situation as a nidus for her eggs; she discovers a partiality for the floor of the bee-hive, anticipating the sweets of its contents for her dainty offspring. Secluded from the interior of the hive, she deposits her eggs about its edges, and in crevices as near its entrance as possible, trusting to the instinctive fac-

* Probably another insect of different habits.

ulty of her progeny to seek their way into the hive. From all my observations, I have not been able to discover that moths enter bee-hives by the common entrance. The bees have constantly stationed at their avenue a powerful and vigilant guard, and on the approach of a moth, a mutual alarm and commotion is observable, and the assailant is soon obliged to retreat. In locations, however, where moths are very numerous, they may outgeneral their opposers, and obtain an entrance. From the foregoing considerations it must appear obvious, that the only effectual method to secure the hives from the ravages of the great enemy to bees, consists in a close house, to seclude them from all access. This unquestionably affords the only defence, and combines all the requisite advantages.

From three year's experience, I can affirm that this plan has answered my full expectations, and I can rely upon it as a perfect security. I have no reason to suppose that my apiary is in the least infested with the insects. The form and dimensions of the house which I have found convenient, is in length proportioned to the number of hives which it is to contain; the width is about eighteen inches, and the height about two and a half feet, for a single tier of hives, with a roof sloping in front. The front part should be entirely closed, having apertures at proper distances to correspond with the mouths of the several hives to be placed within. The outlet from the hive and from the house, should be a little sloping downwards, that the bees may with greater facility remove obnoxious substances, and be better enabled to defend themselves against their enemies. The whole wall on the back part should consist of doors furnished with hinges and fastenings. The house is to be placed on posts about two and a half feet high, set into the ground and secured from being turned over by the wind. The doors may be shut or left open in the day, as circumstances may require, both winter and summer; and if thought necessary, a grating may be placed before the avenue at night. Instead of the house just described, the hives might be placed in an upper apartment in an out-house, and the height from the ground would afford additional security against the moth. As a further precaution, it may be recommended to whitewash the front of the house, and the floor-board, which should also be changed frequently.

I subscribe myself the committee's very humble servant, JAMES THACHER.

Plymouth, Oct. 30, 1831.

From the Columbian Sentinel.

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

Mr Editor — Situated as you are, in an agricultural district, I trust that a few observations on the management of sheep, will be admitted a place in your columns. To the farmer this subject is at all times important; but it is more particularly so now, from the fact, that through this section of country where large flocks are kept, they have been sorely thinned the past winter by both poverty and disease. Any observations, then, which may tend to prevent similar losses in future, will be useful. And in the hope that what I shall now submit, may at least throw a little light on this subject, and lead to further investigation by others, more particular and more competent, I am induced to give the result of my own observations to the public. I wish to be understood that I am a practical man, and what I say on the management of sheep is the result of my own experience. It has been bought by previous similar losses and disappointments; and as a proof that there must be something useful in the plan I now adopt in the keeping of my sheep, I will farther state, that the two last winters I have kept nearly one thousand sheep each winter, and, "despite of wind and weather," my loss the first winter was trifling, and the last winter, which has justly been called a long and tedious one, requiring about four and a half months winter feed, has been but two old sheep by disease and two by accident. A few of my late lambs died and likewise a few of my yearling wethers, but on counting numbers on the 15th of April, I am not twenty less (deducting a few I sold) than I was last spring immediately after the lambing season, counting lambs and all. My lambing season commences about the first of May.

To say that the constitutions of our fine sheep are not sufficiently hardy to withstand the severity of our winters, is not the true reason why so many are lost at that season. My own experience and that of others who have likewise been successful wool-growers, contradicts it. On the contrary, they are peculiarly suited to our climate. Nature, by fitting them with a close and warm covering, manifestly intended them for it. All that is wanting is a little care on the part of their owners, and in proportion to their numbers, they are not more subject to disease than the horse, neat cattle, or swine. If we lose our sheep, therefore, there is wrong management somewhere — where it is, I will now endeavor to show.

In summer time sheep will live upon a little vegetation; knowing this, we permit them to remain in lots almost bare of herbage; and that too after other animals have cropped the grass as close as possible. The little nutriment they obtain is sufficient to support them, but not enough to cause them to thrive; on the contrary, they suffer, and that from hunger. Now it is that their constitutions are injured, and the foundation laid for disease; they are kept too poor, and the consequence is, when winter sets in, what with light carcasses, short wool, and dry food, they cannot withstand its length and severity. Under such circumstances is it a wonder that they die? The only wonder is, that so many live, when we have been so heedless of them. Careful winter feeding will only partially remedy the evil. Would we think of bringing our horses, cattle and swine, into winter quarters in this impoverished state? Experience has long since taught us the consequences that follow, and that an animal to winter well must be in good condition at the commencement of it.

The foundation, therefore, of the mortality that assails our sheep in winter, is laid in summer. My own experience warrants this conclusion, a part of which I will now relate.

When I first began to keep sheep, I had seen farmers turn them upon ploughed fallows when there was little for them to eat. I did not discriminate between the difference of turning in a few, who might feed along the fences in a lot of this kind, or turning in, say, one hundred. I kept them on scant pastures during the summer, intending that in winter, as I had plenty of provender, I would feed them well; but for two or three winters I met with very considerable losses, between twenty and thirty per cent, although I fed them plentifully on hay and often on grain. One winter, particularly, my sheep coming in thin, I fed to one hundred sheep more corn than the fall previous I had fed to eight fatted hogs, still I met with a very considerable loss, and that of sheep too which cost me from five to eight dollars each. At this time I was discouraged, I thought the animal by constitution unsuited to our climate. Still something must be done; and when I looked around me and saw one or two of my neighbors more successful in preserving their sheep, I was soon satisfied that their success was owing to plenty of food, both winter and summer, but more particularly the latter. Since I have adopted that plan I have no cause of complaint. My rule now is, fat them in summer; they keep easy in winter, and depend upon it, this is the true secret of preserving your sheep. The profit too, to which all have an eye that keep them, is comparably greater. You have more and better lambs in proportion to your flock, they keep easier during winter, you lose fewer of your old sheep, the fleeces of all are much heavier, and you go on increasing rapidly in numbers. During both winter and summer they should be kept in as small flocks as possible, one hundred in a flock is a great abundance; if in winter they should be reduced down to fifty, it is still better. You cannot get them well into good condition in large flocks, they will not fatten; they are gregarious animals, and those that come behind in a flock only pick up the leaving of those who go before; consequently, the first are very apt to become poor; to avoid this, therefore, keep the flocks as small as possible, they do not want as much food and they will do much better.

Much more might be said on this subject, but I have already trespassed too much on your columns, Mr Editor. I will therefore only repeat to the wool-growers, *fatten your sheep in summer*, they will keep easy in winter and without loss.

A Wool-grower.

Silk. — We were shown a few days ago a number of skeins of sewing silk, of every variety of color, manufactured in this county by two young ladies, Miss Mary Jane Greenlee and Miss Mary Ann McCluer, which in every respect are equal to any foreign silk we have ever seen. Our attention was particularly called to a skein of most beautiful orange, and we are informed that it was dyed by a new ingredient, which suggested itself by accident. The dye used was the extract of the Sanguinaria canadensis (or Puccoon or Blood root) and vinegar. The color was afterwards set with alum, and is ascertained to be as permanent as it is beautiful. What is it that the skill and ingenuity of our citizens cannot accomplish as well as foreigners? — *Lexington Union.*

Hogs. — The Chinese have a proverb, that "every gentleman in China works for his living except the hog." We make *him* work in Illinois. When a chimney is to be built or a cabin to be daubed, a hole is dug in the earth of sufficient dimensions and water poured into it; the hogs are then called, and a few grains of corn thrown into the hole, when the hogs plunge in and soon prepare the lump of clay for the hands of the dauber. — *Western Ploughboy.*

He that lives upon hope will die fainting; industry need not *wish.* — *Franklin.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, July 18, 1832.

FARM WORK FOR JULY.

Barn Yards. — It is not improbable, that towards the latter end of this month you will have leisure to begin to cart into your barn-yard, such substances as will answer good purposes for manure; to wit, swamp-mud, clay, straw, fern or brakes, marsh-mud, peat, turfs, weeds, stubble which may be worth while to mow for the purpose, &c, &c.

Turnips. — It will be well to sow soot, ashes, lime, or a mixture of two or more of these, over your turnips. Ellis, an old writer on husbandry, says, "Turnips sooted about twentyfour hours after they are up will be entirely secured from the fly." Some advise, and it may be well if not too much trouble, to leach soot and sprinkle the young turnips with the liquor. M'Mahon, in treating of the cultivation of turnips, says, "the plants should be left from seven to twelve inches every way; this must be regulated according to the strength of the land, the time of sowing, and the kind of turnips cultivated; strong ground and early sowing always producing the largest roots."

"The width of the hoe should be in proportion to the medium distance to be left between the plants, and this to their expected size.

"The critical time of the first hoeing is, when the plants, as they lie spread on the ground, are nearly the size of the palm of the hand; if, however, seed weeds be numerous and luxuriant, they ought to be checked before the turnip plants arrive at that size; lest being drawn up tall and slender, they should acquire a weak sickly habit. A second hoeing should be given when the leaves are grown to the height of eight or nine inches, in order to destroy weeds, loosen the earth, and finally to regulate the plants; a third, if found necessary, may be given at any subsequent period.

"Here will the farmer exclaim against the expense and trouble of hoeing; but let him try one acre in this way, and leave another of the same quality to nature, as is too frequently done, and he will find that the extra produce of the hoed acre, will more than compensate for the labor bestowed."

Loudon says, Arch. Garrie, a Scottish gardener of merit, tried steeping the seeds in sulphur, sowing soot, ashes, and sea-sand, along the drills, all without effect. At last he tried dusting the rows when the plants were in the seed-leaf, with quick lime, and found that effectual in preventing the depredations of the fly. "A bushel of quick lime," he says, "is sufficient to dust over an acre of drilled turnips, and a boy may soon be taught to lay it on almost as fast as he could walk along the drills. If the seminal leaves are powdered in the slightest degree, it is sufficient; but should rain wash the lime off before the turnips are in the rough leaf, it may be necessary to repeat the operation if the fly begins to make its appearance."

GATHERING SEEDS, &c.

It is quite time to think about selecting seeds of many kinds of vegetables for future crops. It is perhaps not known or not thought of by many cultivators, that the breeds of vegetables as well as of animals, may be improved by selecting the finest specimens to propagate from. You may obtain not only more plentiful crops, but those which will come to maturity earlier in the season, by selecting seeds from forward and vigorous plants. It is best, in general, to keep them in the pods or husks, and, where it can be economically done, with a part of the stems; and spread them in some airy place where they are not exposed to moisture, that the seeds may dry and harden gradually; observing to turn them now and then, and not to lay such a quantity together as to bring on a fermentation and hazard the loss of the whole. The seeds of all soft fruits, however, such as cucumbers, melons, &c, must be cleaned from the pulp and mucilage which surround them; otherwise the rotting of those parts will destroy the germ, or deprive it of the principle of vegetation.

It has been recommended, when seeds are intended to be sent a great distance or it is wished to preserve them a long time, to wrap them in absorbent paper and surround them by moist brown sugar. A writer in Loudon's Magazine, recommends packing seeds down in charcoal dust for the purpose of preserving them.

CHOLERA.

This subject occupies most of the attention which our good citizens can divert from indispensable occupations. What shall we do to be saved from the terrible disorder? is the great question. In answer to this, there are specifics without number; and to those who have faith to believe in their infallibility, each will prove in some degree useful, unless the contents of the recipe are positively injurious to the human system. If a man were to drink a glass of distilled water, with full belief in its power as a preservative, the confidence which he would imbibe with his draught by fortifying his system against the inroads of fear, would render it less assailable by disease.

Physicians, philosophers, and the rest of our intellectual characters, are divided in sentiment relative to the contagious and non-contagious nature of this disease. We shall not take a side nor offer our opinion on this topic. But there can be not a shadow of doubt, that this disorder, if not entirely prevented, may be greatly mitigated by means at the command of every person in our community. Temperance, personal cleanliness, and the free use of those disinfecting agents, the chlorides of lime and soda, are the most efficient preventives; and in case of an attack, an immediate application to a physician is a measure respecting which there neither is nor can be any division of sentiment. It is said, that Paisley, in Scotland, when the pestilence visited and ravaged every town in its vicinity, was wholly exempted in consequence of the extraordinary exertions of the magistrates, seconded by the active efforts of its inhabitants, to cleanse and purify the place.

The following is the latest news on this topic, received in season for this paper.

"The New York Board of Health reported on Friday, at the hospitals, 39 cases and 22 deaths; Bellevue, 35 cases, and 17 deaths; private houses, 27 cases and 10 deaths; total, 101 cases and 49 deaths. On Saturday, at the hospitals, 43 cases and 29 deaths; Bellevue, 29 cases and 22 deaths; private houses, 43 cases and 15 deaths; total, 115 cases and 66 deaths. The Journal of Commerce says, 'The number of inmates at the Bellevue Alms-house, where so many cases of cholera have occurred, is about sixteen hundred; this establishment is situated about two and a half miles above the City Hall, and out of the compact part of the city.' The total number of cases (in the hospitals, at Bellevue, and in private houses,) since the commencement of the disease, is 719; deaths, 345."

To allay, in some measure, the fears of our community regarding the present situation of our city, and also to diminish any solicitude which those in our immediate vicinity may feel, we have the satisfaction of stating that there never was a time of more general health. Our bill of mortality for the last week shows only twentyfour deaths, which is a very small number for this season. — *Boston Transcript.*

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

INSECT IN PEAR TREES.

Sir — Within a few days I have cut off several limbs from our pear trees, which have died within the last fortnight; these limbs all put forth leaves, and appeared to be as flourishing as any other part of the tree. I first noticed the leaves wilted, and during the past few days of warm dry weather, both leaves and limbs have become quite dry. I examined the limbs and found a small worm, three fourths of an inch in length, had made some progress in eating the inner bark and wood; but it appears to me almost impossible, that so small a worm should have done so much damage in so short a time. Beside, I could not discover that the limbs had been girdled in any place; the bark was cracked and shrivelled through the whole length of the limb, one of which was ten or twelve feet long. Having a few valuable pear trees, and having suffered much from the same blight a few years past, I should esteem it a favor if you would publish a remedy, if you know of an effectual one.

Yours, respectfully, J. E.

Remarks by the Editor.

We presume that the insect above mentioned is the Borer, *Saperda bivitata*, an insect which does great mischief to apple trees in this and many other parts of the country. The only remedies which we have heard recommended, are to dig out the insects with a mallet and gouge, and then wash the stems of the trees infected with a strong solution of potash, or apply to them two good coats of whitewash, made of pure lime and water, once or twice in the latter part of the spring or during the summer. Perhaps some of our friends or correspondents may oblige us with something more definite and useful on this subject.

Sea-coal ashes injurious to vegetation. — A correspondent of Mr Loudon, for the Gardener's Magazine, says in substance, that a large garden in Scotland, which had been manured or coated over with coal ashes from a neighboring town, for two years in succession, was thereby rendered barren, and "the gardener, finding his fruit trees not to thrive so well as he expected, but attributing it to a different cause, took a number of them and formed a substratum of ashes in order to lay them, as he said, dry and comfortable. The trees got worse, and were again taken up, and the ashes removed; but such were the deleterious effects of the ashes already worked into the soil, that his garden, which previously was and now is one of the most productive in Scotland, was two or three years before even moderate crops could be raised."

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, July 14, 1832.

Fruits presented. — By S. G. Perkins, Esq. a basket of beautiful Golden Chasselas Grapes, from his grapery. By Z. Cook, Jr. Esq. a fine specimen of Golden Drop Gooseberries.

Per order. E. VOSE, *Chairman.*

Destroy Weeds. — If you have not had time to root out all the weeds on your premises, you will at least endeavor to prevent their going to seed, by cutting off the tops with a scythe or sickle; and it will be good economy to lodge the proceeds of your cuttings in your barn, barn-yard, or compost bed. An antidote to the increase of weeds may be found in burning the stubble as it stands after reaping. On land that is designed to be sowed the next year, this is more especially good husbandry; for it will destroy so many of the seeds of weeds, as to prevent the ensuing crop from being so weedy as it might be otherwise. At the same time, this process will destroy many insects, clean the ground, and render it fit for operations of tillage, besides fertilizing the soil by the ashes of the stubble.

Whitewashing. — The practice of whitewashing apartments, eminently contributes to the preservation of health; hence we would recommend the proprietors of cottages, to enjoin their tenants regularly to perform this operation, at least once annually. In countries abounding with lime, the expense will be trifling; and even though the article should be purchased, the whole cost will not exceed one shilling. It ought to be remarked, however, that *hot* or *quick lime* is preferable to any other, and must be employed as soon as possible after it is slacked; for by attending to this circumstance, its effects in destroying vermin and removing *infection*, will be considerably increased.

Charcoal dust a useful manure. — Mr Thomas Smith, an English gardener, recommends charcoal dust as a top dressing for onions, and as a cure for the clubbing in cabbages. The charcoal dust which he made use of was the refuse of a charcoal pit. It was spread upon the ground about half an inch thick, before sowing the seed, and merely dug in with the point of the spade so as to mix the soil and charcoal dust together. Six years' experience have convinced Mr Smith, that charcoal is a remedy for the grub and mouldiness of onions; and he has repeatedly proved that it effectually prevents the clubbing in the roots of cabbages and cauliflowers.

Downer & Austin's Oil Factory. — We would beg leave to direct the attention of our readers to the article in our advertising columns, relative to the Prepared Oil of Messrs Downer & Austin. Every advance in useful arts adds to the strength and resources of the country, as well as to the convenience and comfort of individuals; and the enterprising and ingenious proprietors of the establishment alluded to, are worthy of the patronage of all who wish well to, or wish to derive advantage from improvements in American manufactures.

Samuel Jaques, of Charlestown, has been reappointed Inspector of Hops for the Commonwealth.

Paint Oil.

THE subscribers continue to sell their Prepared Paint Oil, for outside painting, and respectfully refer to the buildings below enumerated, where samples of the painting may be seen.

House and out-buildings of John Fox, Dorchester; do. do. Joshua Gardener, do.; do. do. Thomas Mosely, do.; do. Edward Pierce, do.; do. Samuel Downer, do.; do. do. Daniel Chandler, Lexington; buildings of Charles Davis, Roxbury; do. B. B. Leeds, Milton Village.

All the buildings painted with this oil have dried well, with a firm, tough coat, and a good gloss, and with a saving of 25 per cent in cost.

The Prepared Oil is found to answer a valuable purpose to mix with Linseed Oil, giving it strength and durability, and causing it to bear out a better and more permanent gloss. It will not crack in the shade, or, where exposed to the sun, dry up and leave the lead so as to be easily washed or wiped off; it dries tenacious and elastic, forming a firm skin or coat impervious to water, and will resist a long time the heat of the sun.

They have made large sales to the country and eastern trade, and have not had an instance of complaint.

N. B. — This oil, being light, does not color the lead in mixing, hence a very clear white can be painted.

DOWNER & AUSTIN,
July 18. *Oil Factory, head Foster's wharf.*

Mrs Parmentier,

AT the Horticultural Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, two miles from the city of New York, offers for sale on moderate terms, a fine collection of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Quince Trees, &c, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Also, Green-house and Herbaceous Plants, which will be delivered at Boston without expense of exportation. Catalogues forwarded gratis.

3t J. B. RUSSELL, AGENT,
July 18. No. 50½ North Market St. Boston.

Caution to Trespassers.

THE Roxbury Yeoman Association for the protection of Fields, Orchards and Gardens, against the depredations of strollers and pilferers, caution all boys, apprentices, and other persons, against entering their inclosures if they would avoid the penalty of the law.

SAM'L J. GARDNER, Sec'y.
Roxbury, July 16, 1832. 3m

Horse Quicksilver.

QUICKSILVER will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Brighton, a few rods south of the meeting-house, and will cover only twenty mares the present season, at $15 each, and $1 in addition, to the groom. Mares warranted to be in foal, if $20 is paid, and $1 to the groom; and in discharge of warranty, the $20 will be returned.

Quicksilver is a beautiful bright bay, three years old; his sire, Sir Isaac Coffin's horse, Barefoot, conspicuous in the racing calendar of England; his dam, Rebecca, from the imported Cleveland bay horse Sir Isaac, and Sky Lark, a native mare, well known for her fine form, speed, and bottom, once owned by Mr Leavitt of Salem, to whom persons are referred for her character, and will be to many others in Massachusetts and Maine. Quicksilver is thought by good judges to combine with great symmetry and delicacy of form, bone, muscle, and all the requisites for a first rate covering horse. Mares sent to him, and if left with the subscriber, will be well attended to on reasonable terms, but he will not be responsible for accidents. BENJAMIN W. HOBART.

Brighton, June 13, 1832. tf

Bene Plant.

SEEDS of the Bene Plant, in packages of 12½ cents each, for sale at the New England Seed Store, 50½ North Market Street.

This is an esteemed medicinal plant for the summer complaints of children; the green leaves thrown into a tumbler of water, converts it into a thin tasteless mucilage.

July 4.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

LEAD PIPE and Sheet Lead of all sizes and dimensions, constantly for sale at No. 110 State street, by

ALBERT FEARING & CO.

Printing Presses for Sale.

FOR sale at this office, one Smith's Imperial Press, one do. Medium, and one Ramage. July 11.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, russettings,		barrel	5 00	6 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,		ton	103 00	106 00
pearl, first sort,		"	109 00	112 0
BEANS, white,		bushel	90	1 0 0
BEEF, mess,		barrel	12 00	12 50
prime,		"	8 00	85 0
Cargo, No. 1,		"	8 00	9 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		pound	12	13
CHEESE, new milk,		"	8	9
skimmed milk,		"		3
FLAXSEED,		bushel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,		barrel	6 50	6 75
Genesee,		"	6 12	6 37
Alexandria,		"	6 00	6 50
Baltimore, wharf,		"	6 00	0 00
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,		bushel	70	75
Corn, Southern yellow,		"	66	68
Rye,		"	80	85
Barley,		"	75	87
Oats,		"	50	55
HAY,		cwt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,		"	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,		"	22 00	23
LIME,		cask	1 15	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at		ton	3 25	3 50
PORK, clear,		barrel	16 00	18 00
Navy mess,		"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,		"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, northern,		"	67	75
Red Clover, northern,		pound	10	
TALLOW, tried,		cwt.	8 50	8 75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed.		pound	45	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,		"	55	65
Merino, ¾ths, washed,		"	40	42
Merino, half blood,		"	3?	38
Merino, quarter,		"	33	35
Native, washed,		"	33	35
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	55	56
1st Lambs,		"	44	45
2d, "		"	35	37
3d, "		"	28	30
1st Spinning,		"	42	44

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	10	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	8	10
whole hogs,	"	6½	7
VEAL,	"	7	10
MUTTON,	"	4	10
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	14
lump, best,	"	14	16
EGGS, retail,	dozen	17	20
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel		92
Indian, retail,	"		75
POTATOES,	"	62	75
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, JULY 16, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 486 Beef Cattle, 30 Cows and Calves, 3008 Sheep, and 58 Swine. 130 Beef Cattle, and about 250 Sheep were reported last week. About 120 Beef Cattle and 500 Sheep remain unsold at the close of the market.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—The market continues "glutted," and prices are reduced since last week. We quote extra at $5 75 a 5 87½; prime at 5 a 5 50; good at 4 50 a 5; thin at 3 50 a 4 50.

Cows and Calves.—Dull; we noticed a few sales only, viz. $18, 20, 22, 25, and 27.

Sheep and Lambs.—Dull; lots of Lambs with a few old Sheep, at $1 42, 1 54, 1 67, 1 75, 1 92, 2 00, 2 12, and 2 25; wethers at 2 50, 2 75, and 3 00; small selected lots at 3 50, 4 00, and 4 25. We were informed by some of the Drovers, that they sold Sheep for 50 cents each less than they originally cost in the country.

Swine—No sales at a reduced price; five or six only were sold.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Beef Cattle. Only 460 head in market this week, and of these about one quarter remain over. Sales very dull and at a falling off from last weeks prices. Average, $6. We quote 5 50 a 6 50.—Sheep and Lambs scarce; what have arrived this week not being half equal to the demand. Sales of sheep from $2 00 to 4 00, and a few at 5 00. Lambs 1 50 a 3 00.—*Daily Adv.*

Miscellany.

From the Lowell Journal.

The following admirable stanzas are translated from the Portuguese of Lewis Camons.

I saw the virtuous man contend
With life's unnumbered woes,
And he was poor, without a friend,
Prest by a thousand foes.

I saw the Passions' pliant slave
In gallant trim and gay;
His course was Pleasure's placid wave,
His life a summer's day.

And I was caught in Folly's snare,
And joined her giddy train,
But found her soon the nurse of care,
And punishment and pain.

There surely is some guiding power,
That rightly suffers wrong;
Gives vice to bloom her little hour,
But virtue late and long.

BIRDS.

The great mortality among birds in many parts of the country, has generally been attributed to the unprecedented coldness of the present season. This is probably the primary cause, but the more immediate one, we believe to be the great scarcity of insects on which they feed. We are led to adopt the latter opinion, because the greatest mortality has been observed to prevail among that species which live principally upon insects, as swallows, martins, &c. In Sweden and Norway, swallows survive the winter; and it is said, that in this country they have been taken in a torpid state from hollow trees, during the severe cold of winter. If such be the fact respecting the habits of the swallow, is it not unreasonable to suppose, that the weather has been the sole cause of the death of such immense numbers?

The account which we gave a few weeks since, respecting the great depredations which the birds are making in the cornfields in this vicinity, shows that they find great difficulty in obtaining food. The boldness with which they commit their ravages is surprising; in some instances they have pulled up whole fields, in despite of scarecrows, dressed as fantastically as Petruchio for his wedning. Some of the birds which commit these depredations are not of the species of which farmers usually complain. — *Barnstable Journal.*

MAGNITUDE.

To acquire a correct idea of magnitude, we must learn to ascend some elevation from whence a prospect might be obtained of an uninterrupted horizon; here would be displayed an extent of view, stretching forty miles in each direction, forming a circle eighty miles in diameter, consequently two hundred and fifty in circumference, and an area of five thousand square miles. This, then, would be one of the largest objects that the eye could grasp at one time; but, large as it is, it would require forty thousand such prospects to constitute the whole surface of the earth. But this is comparatively nothing, for one of those glittering points which ornament the celestial canopy (Jupiter,) is fourteen thousand times larger than our earth, and the sun 1,384,480 times larger than our terrestrial globe. Here then the imagination begins to be overpowered at an early step of the comparison; for there are, it is probable, a hundred million of such bodies as the sun within the scope of our modern instruments, each individual of which may be as vast as our solar orb; and if all these were congregated into one mass it would probably be but as nothing, when compared with the material creation that lies beyond the human research. — *Time's Telescope.*

GEOLOGY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Silliman's Journal for April contains an article of seventy pages on the Geology of Massachusetts, accompanied with a map; by Professor Hitchcock, of Amherst college. It was drawn up in fulfilment of his commission from the Legislature, to make a geological examination of the State; and embraces only one out of the four parts into which the work will be divided. He remarks, that he has collected specimens of every variety of rock and of all the ores within the Commonwealth, and that his collection for the use of the government comprises seven hundred and eighty individual pieces. He has also, agreeably to his instructions, collected a cabinet for all the colleges in the State. A vast deal of information is contained in this article, on the subject to which it relates, some of which may be turned to practical account. It were to be wished that a similar enterprise might be set on foot in every State in the Union. The cost is comparatively small; the advantages in a scientific point of view are great, and may be still more so in an economical point of view, by leading to important discoveries of coals and minerals.

TO APPRENTICES.

The only way for a young man to prepare himself for usefulness, is to devote himself to study during all his leisure hours. First, be industrious in your business; never complain that you are obliged to work, go to it with alacrity and cheerfulness, and it will become a habit which will make you respected and beloved by your master or employer; make it your business to see and promote his interest, by taking care of his you will learn to take care of your own.

Young men of the present day are too fond of getting rid of work, they seek for easy and lazy employments, and frequently turn out to be poor miserable vagabonds. You must avoid all wishes to live without labor; labor is a blessing rather than a curse, it makes men healthy, and procures them food, clothing, and every other necessary, and frees them from temptations to be dishonest.

VALUABLE HABIT.

One of the most valuable habits in life is that of contemplating every undertaking. The mental dissipation in which persons of talents often indulge, and to which they are perhaps more prone than others, is destructive beyond what can be imagined. A man who has lost the power of prosecuting a task the moment its novelty is gone, or it becomes encumbered with difficulty, has reduced his mind into a state of lamentable and wretched imbecility. His life will inevitably be one of shreds and patches. The consciousness of not having persevered to the end of any special undertaking, will hang over him like a spell and will paralyze all his energies, and he will at last believe, that, however feasible his plans, he is fated never to succeed. The habit of finishing ought o be formed in early youth.

MR AUDUBON.

Mr Audubon has just returned to Philadelphia in excellent health. His arduous excursions during the last nine months, in the Carolinas, Georgia, East Florida, and the Tortugas, have been richly repaid. During this comparatively short period, Mr Audubon has, by his own gun, acquired nine species of birds, altogether new to the United States. We have seen these rare birds; it has been our good fortune, also, to see the inimitable drawings he has made of them, with the interesting landscapes so peculiar to the southern country, and which vie with them in beauty and interest. Besides these, Mr Audubon has brought with him about two thousand specimens of rare southern birds, in the highest state of preservation, together with an immense quantity of shells and plants. It is impossible to say too much in praise, either of the talents or perseverance of this unrivalled naturalist. — *U. S. Gazette.*

Pedigree. — One of the prosecutors at the Lewis Assizes, whose name is "Mutton," lives upon a small freehold estate in this county, which has been in the uninterrupted possession of his family for no less than seven hundred years. The name was originally "Mouton," his ancesters having come over to this country from France; and the estate is to this day called "Norman's." — *Brighton Gazette, Eng.*

Cholera. — It is remarked on with the greatest surprise by the Parisians, that the English escaped the cholera, for with them it is comparatively harmless. Superior cleanliness, probably, explains the mystery.

A little neglect may breed a great mischief; for want of a nail the shoe was lost, for want of a shoe the horse was lost, and for want of a horse the rider was lost.—*Franklin.*

Treatise on Domestic Animals.

THIS day published, by Lilly & Wait, and Carter & Hendee, and for sale by J. B. Russell, No. 50½ North Market Street, "A treatise on breeding, rearing, and fattening all kinds of poultry, cows, swine, and other domestic animals. By B. Moubray, Esq. Reprinted from the sixth London edition. With such abridgments and additions as it was conceived would render it best adapted to the soil, climate, and common course of culture in the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq., editor of the New England Farmer." Price 75 cents.

June 13.

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